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The Urban District of Normanton



Annual Health Report

For the Year 1962

**Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity
and Child Welfare Service and School Medical Service:**

J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector:

F. WILSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M. Inst. P.C.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NORMANTON

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1962

Chairman

M.D.MacKinnon, J.P.

Vice-Chairman

W.Windross

Councillors

S.Armstrong, B.E.M., J.P.

J.Bacon

W.Chivers

A. Clarke

I.Cooper

J.W.Fox

S.Hall

J.W.Hobbs

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A.P.Ripley, C.C.

F.Rockett

Mrs.M.Snell

Mrs.M.Sylvester

M.Williams

H.Wood

J.C.Wren

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

J.M.Paterson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.M.

SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

J.M.B.Carr, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER FOR
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK

B.J.Catton, M.B., Ch.B.

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICER

M.Scholefield, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer for Altofts
Infant Welfare Clinic

PAEDIATRICIAN

J.D.Pickup, M.D. (Distinc.) Ch.B., D.C.H.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

L.Wittels, M.D., (Vienna), D.O.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON

K.M.Mayall, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON

A.J.S.Bell-Tawse, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

DIVISIONAL NURSING OFFICER

M.E.Thomas, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Pontefract 2994

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES

M.E.Bedford, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Normanton 2327

P.M.Farrar, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Resigned 31.7.62.

Wakofield 3481

J.Pearson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR

A.Eades, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Wentbridge 404

MIDWIVES

/ I.Lord, S.R.N., S.C.M. Normanton 3154
207A Wakefield Road, Normanton.

M.Rhodes, S.R.N., S.C.M. Normanton 2267
18 Garforth Drive, Altofts, Normanton.

E.A.Roberts, S.R.N., S.C.M. Resigned 31.3.62. Normanton 2112
24 Pearson Street, Altofts, Normanton.

F.Exley, S.R.N., S.C.M. Appointed 30.3.62. Normanton 2112

/ RELIEF MIDWIFE

HOME NURSES

* A.K.Caraher, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Castleford 3528
Flat 2, 74 Lunley Street, Hightown, Castleford.

L.Epton, S.R.N., S.C.M. Resigned 30.6.62. Normanton 3205
325 Castleford Road, Normanton.

M.McNaney, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Normanton 2229
"Rosario", Church Road, Altofts, Normanton.

L.J.Saxton, S.R.N. Appointed 20.8.62. Wakefield 50491
175 Oakenshaw Lane, Walton, Nr. Wakefield.

E.Teal, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Normanton 3283
1 Beckbridge Estate, Normanton.


* RELIEF HOME NURSE

TRAINING CENTRE SUPERVISOR

Mrs. M. Phillips, Castleford 2940
Training Centre, Kershaw Avenue, Airedale, Castleford.

SPEECH THERAPIST

Miss K.H.Wade, L.C.S.T. Castleford 4201



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Divisional Public Health Office,
 "Castledene",
 Pontefract Road,
 Castleford.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you my sixteenth Annual Report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1962.

Brief Comments

While the Birth Rate showed a slight increase over the preceding year it was nevertheless below the average for England and Wales. The Still Birth rate, however, is below the England and Wales figure.

The Death Rate has decreased but even so is still slightly above that for the Country as a whole.

While it is pleasing to note that the respiratory tuberculosis death rate has, over the past three years, shown a progressive decrease, some concern must still be felt regarding death from lung cancer. Statistical evidence concerning the relationship between smoking and this disease continues to pile up and it is indeed significant that almost 7% of all male deaths in your district were due to this cause. In this Country alone 500 persons die of lung cancer every week, or put more specifically, one person dies every twenty minutes! Surely this must give us food for thought.

One of the most recent environmental threats to mankind is that of atmospheric pollution and this has arisen largely from the aggregation of population of people into towns and cities. In these communities, during the winter months especially, there is an interaction between smoke from chimneys and the surrounding atmosphere, resulting in an extremely irritating chemical combination to which bronchitis are very allergic. This was particularly noticeable during the period lasting for more than a week during December and the remote effects of this smog outbreak were, in terms of bronchitis, and other respiratory conditions, felt for quite an appreciable time afterwards. Whilst it is realised that at long last we are overcoming atmospheric pollution by means of smokeless zones etc., our efforts measured in terms of human life are pitifully slow and we could well reinvigorate our campaigns with the same enthusiasm as we have adopted in the control of poliomyelitis and road accidents. In this way we should be able in the matter of a decade at least to cut down very considerably both the mortality and morbidity rates of this disease.

The complete effectiveness of our immunisation campaign against diphtheria first became obvious in 1949. Since then there has not been one confirmed case of diphtheria in the Urban District. Still more recently the same pattern has been emerging as regards poliomyelitis when by means of the Salk, and still more recently the Sabin sugar lump, vaccines, we have built up a state of immunity amongst children and adults alike, and have not had a single confirmed case since 1959 when there was one case which was non-analytic. It cannot be too strongly stressed, however, that we have got into this favourable impregnable position as a result of our persistent immunisation campaigns and should parents ever become apathetic towards protective measures we can be sure that these two plagues will again re-appear in as deadly and as virulent a form as ever.

Our efforts in the field of mental health locally have forged ahead during the year. Important changes have taken place at the Airedale Training Centre which caters for the needs of the mentally subnormal individuals and these have in the main been directed towards making even more interesting the activities carried out at the Centre by the adolescent and adult males and females. In this way they have been made to feel that the gulf which exists between them and their normal brothers and sisters is not really so wide after all. The new activities have made for a more harmonious spirit of unity amongst those attending the Centre as well as popularising the various types of work carried out. Considerable pioneer work has also been done in Normanton in the rehabilitation of the mentally ill. This has been achieved by the opening of a Psychiatric Social Club in Normanton in May, 1962, where these people already discharged from hospital but still feeling insecure in their contacts with the outside world can meet regularly and indulge in popular recreational activities. Recently a survey was made from amongst those attending the club to see how far we had gone towards achieving our aims and objects and the consensus of opinion revealed that the club had engendered a spirit of self-confidence amongst the members along with the ability to instil a marked degree of moral courage, already lacking. Furthermore, in the privacy of their own circle there had arisen a feeling of companionship based on the principle that they neither made fun of, nor did they feel let down by, each other's faults and failings.

I should like to express my appreciation to all departments of the Council and to the professional and clerical staff of the Divisional Health Office for their valued help and co-operation during the year.

In conclusion may I thank the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and members of the Council for their help and courteous reception throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. PATERSON

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I (Part 1)

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (Acres)	3,061
Population (Estimated R.G.)	18,510
Number of inhabited houses (1938) ..	5,015
Number of inhabited houses (1962) ..	6,068
Rateable Value	£316,125
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,250
Density of Population	6.1 per acre.

The Urban District is divided into four wards, namely:-

Normanton
Common
Woodhouse
Altofts

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparability Factors

Births - 1.00

Deaths - 1.21

	Male	Female	Total	
<u>Live Births</u>				Birth rate per 1,000 estimated
Legitimate	153	145	298	Home Population: 16.7
Illegitimate	8	3	11	(corrected 16.7)
<u>Still Births</u>				
Legitimate	3	2	5	Still Birth rate per 1,000
Illegitimate	-	-	-	Live and Still Births: 15.9
<u>Total Births</u>				
Legitimate	156	147	303	
Illegitimate	8	3	11	
<u>Deaths</u>				Death Rate per 1,000 estimated
	106	95	201	Home Population - 10.9
				(corrected 13.1)

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Live Birth Rate for Normanton (corrected for age and sex distribution)	16.9	15.2	16.4	16.8	16.6	16.7
Live Birth Rate for England & Wales	16.1	16.7	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0
Live Birth Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.9	17.4	17.8

STILL BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Still Birth Rate for Normanton	27.9	27.5	19.3	15.7	22.4	15.9
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales	22.5	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.7	18.1

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The Infantile Mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 registered live births.

	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of Deaths	5	6	7	7
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	16	19	23	23
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	17	20	24	24
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	-	-	-
Death Rate for England and Wales	22	22	21	21
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	24	23	25	23

Of the 7 deaths which took place of children under one year of age, 2 of them were males and 5 were females. On investigation the causes of death were shown to be as follows:-

Spinal meningocele (congenital) - 1
 Atresia of Ilcum - 1
 Prematurity - 2

Broncho pneumonia - 1
 Tetanorial tears - 1
 Congenital heart disease - 1

The age groups at which death occurred were:-

0 - 24 hours	1 - 7 days	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 12 months
2	2	3	-

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The neo-natal mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 Live Births.

	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of Deaths	4	5	6	7
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	13.1	16.0	19.7	22.7
Death Rate for England & Wales	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.1

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births

(No. 4
(
(Rate - 12.0

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week per 1,000
Live and Still Births

(No. - 9
(Rate - 22.7

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Table showing details of the premature infants born in the area during 1962

Birth Weight	TOTAL BORN				No. who died under 28 days		No. survived 28 days
	DEAD		ALIVE		at home	in hosp.	
	at home	in hospital	at home	in hospital			
Under 3 lbs.	1	-	-	2	-	1	1
3 - 4 lbs.	1	1	2	2	-	-	4
4 - 5½ lbs.	-	1	3	17	-	-	20
TOTAL	2	2	5	21	-	-	25

DEATH RATES (per, 1,000 Home Population)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Death Rate for Normanton (corrected for age and sex distribution)	12.34	11.5	12.4	13.1	14.6	13.1
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	11.7	11.9	11.6	11.5	13.4	13.3

CRUDE RATES FOR NORMANTON

	1960	1961	1962
All Causes	10.9	12.1	10.9
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.15	0.11	0.05
Tuberculosis, other forms	0.00	0.00	0.00
All forms of tuberculosis	0.16	0.11	0.05
Cancer of the lung and bronchus	0.27	0.49	0.38
All forms of Cancer	2.31	2.01	2.43
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.34	1.74	1.35
Coronary disease and angina	1.88	2.67	2.00
Heart and circulatory, all forms	3.55	4.24	3.40
Pneumonia	0.32	0.76	0.76
Respiratory diseases, all forms	0.91	2.07	1.62

CAUSES OF DEATH (figures taken
from Registrar General's Tables)

	1960			1961			1962		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	-	3	2	-	2	1	-	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	5	-	5	9	-	9	7	-	7
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3	8	2	10	4	1	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	11	27	8	6	14	11	14	25
Leukaemia, aloukaomia	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3
Diabetes	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Vascular losions of nervous system	9	16	25	12	20	32	10	15	25
Coronary disease, angina	19	16	35	30	19	49	22	15	37
Hypertension with heart disease	2	6	8	1	3	4	4	3	7
carried forward	58	59	117	71	54	115	64	56	120

	1960			1961			1962		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Brought forward	58	59	117	71	54	115	64	56	120
Other heart disease	5	12	17	9	10	19	4	11	15
Other circulatory diseases	1	5	6	-	6	6	2	2	4
Influenza	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	1	6	8	6	14	4	10	14
Bronchitis	6	4	10	17	6	23	11	3	14
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	2	2	3	-	3	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	1	3	1	1	2	-	3	3
Other defined and ill- defined diseases	10	12	22	9	10	19	8	8	16
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
All other accidents	4	7	11	4	1	5	4	-	4
Suicide	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	3
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	96	106	202	128	95	223	106	95	201

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE PERIOD 1953 - 1962 INCLUSIVE

Year	Corrected Birth Rate	Corrected Death Rate	Infant-Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	Tuberculosis Death Rate		Number of cases of:			Actual number of deaths from:-			
						Pul.	Non-Pul.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Polio-myelitis	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Cancer of lung & bronchus	Coronary disease & angina
1953	14.7	10.9	37	3.62	1.33	0.16	-	23	-	1	7	18	3	36
1954	15.4	12.3	17	-	1.92	0.21	-	28	-	-	7	21	7	37
1955	11.3	11.8	30	-	1.93	0.21	-	5	-	-	10	23	8	26
1956	16.3	12.2	23	3.22	1.99	0.16	0.06	15	-	2	8	14	12	26
1957	16.9	12.3	38	-	1.51	0.05	-	54	-	-	3	15	2	35
1958	15.2	11.5	18	-	1.35	0.22	0.05	42	-	6	4	13	2	35
1959	16.4	12.3	16	-	1.72	0.05	-	121	-	1	8	15	4	42
1960	16.8	13.1	19	3.14	2.31	0.16	-	33	-	-	6	10	5	35
1961	16.6	14.6	23	-	2.01	0.11	-	15	-	-	14	23	9	49
1962	16.7	13.1	23	-	2.43	0.05	-	14	-	-	14	14	7	37

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1962 IN AGE GROUPS

Notified Diseases	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	24 & over	No age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Measles	6	21	30	11	2	-	-	-	70	-
Whooping Cough	2	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	12	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	4	7	3	-	-	-	14	-
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notified Diseases	0 - 5 years	5 - 14 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 & over	No age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Dysentery	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
Pneumonia	4	2	6	10	3	-	25	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED 1953 - 1962

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Polio- myelitis	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning
1953	108	103	23	1	2	35	4
1954	7	57	28	-	-	40	-
1955	423	4	5	-	38	38	2
1956	193	90	15	2	34	62	5
1957	241	9	54	-	11	38	13
1958	192	29	42	6	28	24	1
1959	169	30	121	1	9	3	13
1960	76	77	33	-	11	15	1
1961	632	21	15	-	78	37	1
1962	70	12	14	-	2	25	1

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES

11.

Clinical facilities are available both at Wakefield and Pontefract and a Tuberculosis Health Visitor is employed one of whose duties it is to carry out regular home supervision of all patients on the register.

Free milk is provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer in conjunction with a recommendation by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

Total notifi- cations: 3	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

All close contacts of Tuberculosis must be examined at a chest clinic to find the source of infection and others suffering from the disease. This is particularly needful in the case of school children and calls for the examination of school contacts.

Ratio of contacts seen and examined by the Chest Physician relative to number of cases notified.

Year	No. of actual cases notified	No. of contacts found and examined	Ratio of cases notified to contacts examined
1961	8	31	3.9 to 1
1962	3	12	4 to 1

Of the 12 contacts who were examined, none were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis.

Table showing numbers on register and
Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1953 - 1962

Year	Number on Register		Number of Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
1953	93	23	3	-
1954	82	18	4	-
1955	83	18	4	-
1956	86	21	1	1
1957	84	18	1	-
1958	80	14	4	1
1959	78	11	1	-
1960	73	5	3	-
1961	72	5	2	-
1962	62	4	1	-

Comparison between numbers on
Tuberculosis Register in 1961 and 1962

	1961			1962		
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total
Number of cases on Register 1st Jan.	73	5	78	72	5	77
New cases notified during the year	7	1	8	2	-	2
Restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other areas	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	80	6	86	75	5	80
Number of cases removed from Register during the year	8	1	9	13	1	14
Number of cases left on register at end of year	72	5	77	62	4	66

SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE WEST RIDING
COUNTY COUNCILCLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRESInfant Welfare Centres

No. of sessions during year	Attendances				Attending for first time
	0 - 1	Avg. per session	1 - 5	Avg. per session	
435	19066	43.8	4415	10.2	1056

Ante Natal Clinics

No. of sessions during year	No. of attendances	Avg. per session	Attending for first time
129	1197	9.3	240

Relaxation Clinics

No. of patients attending	156
No. of attendances	713

Minor Ailments Clinics

No. of sessions held	491
No. of children attending	498
No. of attendances	722

Ophthalmic Clinics

No. of sessions held	45
No. of children attending	707
No. of attendances	798
No. prescribed spectacles	388

Orthopaedic Clinics

No. of sessions held	4
No. of children attending	32
No. of attendances	53

Paediatric Clinics

No. of sessions held	5
No. of children attending	26
No. of attendances	33

Ultra-Violet Light Clinics

No. of sessions held	170
No. of children attending	95
No. of attendances	1221

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

No. of sessions held	22
No. of children attending	27
No. of attendances	61

Speech Therapy Clinics

No. of sessions held	179
No. of children attending	66

SECTION II (part 2)NURSING SERVICESHome Nursing Service

Total cases	970
Total visits	29924
Average visit load per home nurse	3218
Average accepted visit load per home nurse	3000

Midwifery Service

No. of patients delivered in hospitals	661	(63%)
No. of patients delivered by domiciliary midwives	380	(37%)
	<u>1041</u>	
No. of domiciliary confinements delivered under Gas and Air Analgesia	14	(4%)
No. of domiciliary confinements delivered under Trilene analgesia	311	(82%)

Health Visiting Service

Number of effective visits made by Health Visitors to:

Expectant mothers	1070
Children under 1 yr.	5038
Children 1 - 2 yrs.	2030
Children 2 - 5 yrs.	2235
Tuberculous households	11
Others	11708
Visits made by H.V.	2046
Health Visitor	

TOTAL VISITS	<u>24138</u>
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No. of children under 5 years visited	2288
No. of families or households visited	4555

HOME HELP SERVICE

During the year the equivalent of 39.6 full time Home Helps were employed in the Division.

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Hours as Percentage of total</u>
Maternity	15	1325	1.5%
Tuberculosis	14	1216	1.4%
Chronic	719	82242	95.2%
Others	29	1617	1.9%
	777	86400	100.0%

SECTION II (part 4)LIAISON WITH HOSPITAL SERVICESPREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE AND AFTER CARELIAISON SCHEMESDiabetic Liaison Service

At the end of the year there were 258 cases on our diabetic register and this figure includes 43 new cases which had been added during the year. In the same period a total of 231 visits were paid to these patients by the liaison Health Visitor. Since this service began six years ago, it has been our ambition to have a complete register of all diabetics in the division, but every now and again we are brought up to a sharp realisation of the fact that practice must of necessity take precedence over perfection when we discover quite by chance and for the first time a diabetic of many years' standing; the death certificate is another very revealing mine of information, alas coming too late for us to take any active interest whatsoever in the matter.

The local diabetic consultant has given his blessing to our district service and furnishes this Department with every assistance possible in the follow-up of diabetic patients. The liaison between the district Health Visitor and the Hospital Sister in charge of this department is very close indeed; they meet "officially" once per month to discuss cases of interest and in emergency any time during the month. In this way the advice given in hospital as regards diet and insulin regime can be verified by the liaison Health Visitor on the district and any divergence on the part of the patient from the artificially set norm can readily be checked and not infrequently rectified. One baffling case came to our notice, of a patient who in spite of sticking rigidly to her diet and insulin administration, was infrequently manifesting a trace of sugar in her urine. It was eventually discovered that she was in the habit of eating tinned peas, and the preserving solution in which those peas were kept contained a fairly high glucose content. Now this patient eats tinned peas no longer.

In addition to the adult diabetics we have a girl aged 14 and two boys, one aged 8 years and another 11 years. All three have come to accept their disability with equanimity. In the case of the boy of 8 the mother gives the injections, but the boy of 14 gives his own injections.

Whether one is dealing with an adolescent or an adult, a woman in pregnancy or an aged person, the work is most absorbing and satisfying and the fact that the frailties of human nature as regards diet and insulin can surely be guided along the proper channels, provides its own reward to the health visitor doing this work.

The liaison Health Visitor is often able to give invaluable advice regarding how to obtain a special diet allowance through the National Assistance Board, to advise Chiropractic Treatment in the case of old persons and in conjunction with the Hospital to arrange for the provision of food weighing scales.

An episode occurred during the year, amusing in retrospect, in which an advanced diabetic had a 'flu cold and took a treble whisky with sugar and sedative - result, a black-out for 15 minutes.

Geriatric Liaison Service

During 1962 an excellent standard of liaison was maintained in the departments concerned with the care of the geriatric patient. Every Wednesday morning the liaison health visitor attends a case conference at the Headlands Hospital, Pontefract during which the progress of each individual patient is discussed with the Geriatric Consultant with a view to their ultimate discharge. At these conferences the health visitor is able to go into case histories in both breadth and depth and can advise on home circumstances. Upon their discharge, certain of the patients who would be expected to derive benefit from such a course, are encouraged to return to the Hospital twice a week from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. during which time they are supplied with meals, are given treatment where necessary and are encouraged to attend for Remedial and Recreational Therapy. Up to August, 1962, there were two specialist health visitors carrying out this work but subsequently, owing to the resignation of one of them, it has to be done by one.

Approximately two years ago a patient who was an aged person living in this Division was afflicted with a complaint which resulted in a complete paralysis of both lower limbs and ultimately she was transferred from the Pontefract General Infirmary to the Geriatric Unit before returning home. As a result of the close co-operation between the Consultant Geriatrician and the local Medical Officer of Health, the latter brought the case to the notice of the Housing Committee during 1962 and the patient, who is determined to fend for herself as much as possible, has now been re-housed into accommodation much more suited to her physical condition. Special equipment is being installed in the house to enable her to become still more independent.

This case is typical of many who are daily being assisted due to the liaison existing between the hospitals and Health Department Staff in this Division.

During the year the liaison Health Visitor(s) made a total of 525 visits.

Liaison with the Castleford Maternity Home

The liaison service worked in conjunction with the Castleford Maternity Home continues to be an accepted feature of the community life and Matron and her staff are coming more and more to rely on the services of the liaison Health Visitor attached to the Home who in turn is assisted by the District Health Visitors to obtain vital information relative to the patients and their home conditions. During the year a number of requests has been made for a check up to be carried out on defaulters attending the ante-natal clinic for routine examination and the reasons given for their non-attendance have been many and varied.

In the majority of cases they have been prevailed upon to continue attending the clinic by the liaison Health Visitor but these visits have been especially valuable in the case of those who have left the area without notifying any department or who have had to go into a Maternity Hospital as an emergency prior to confinement. In view of the tight schedule we have to work to in the case of bookings and the growing tendency for more and more expectant mothers who, because of social reasons, cannot have their babies at home, it is imperative that all beds should be used to the best advantage. The time was, not so many years ago, when the assistance of friends and relatives was readily available for a domiciliary confinement but so many women now do a full time job of work that this source has largely dried up. Quite a number of interviews with patients has been made prior to the discharge from the Home as a result of which the services of home helps or relatives have been enlisted to help with the children.

A report on all babies discharged from the Home is most helpful, especially so where the baby has been seen by the Paediatrician and the health visitor can ensure that the mother will attend the out-patient clinic when requested to do so. Any problems that may be encountered in regard to the Ortolani test which indicates a congenital dislocation of the hips and is carried out at birth as a routine, are automatically reported to the Health Visitor.

Manywates and County General Hospitals

By an arrangement made last year the Liaison Health Visitor at the above hospitals contacts the local liaison Health Visitor at least once and sometimes twice a week to pass on information. The home conditions and environmental reports are frequently obtained prior to the discharge of the baby from the hospital and this service has greatly improved during the last year.

It can be said with truth that all the Health Visitors have found it a most useful and helpful service.

Number of women from this Division who have been confined in the Castleford Maternity Home during 1962 - 386.

Spastic Liaison Service

No. of known cases of spastics on our registers:

No. of adults in Division	38
No. of children in Division	58
Domiciliary visits carried out in the Division	136

Since not a few of these spastics lead an active life with varying degrees of normality, they do not all require the same amount of attention and supervision as many who are inactive and unable to follow a normal school life etc. Under these circumstances, selective visiting must of necessity prevail, since it would be futile to endeavour to supervise those who can fend for themselves and furthermore they all know where to apply for advice etc., should it be needed.

The work involved in visiting these spastics is extremely interesting and absorbing and it is palpably noticeable that where advice is sought and given the service is much appreciated.

It has been found that the movements involved in swimming have a definite therapeutic effect on cases of this nature and swimming lessons were introduced during the year at the Wakefield Baths. Selected cases were given free transport by ambulance and the scheme looks as if it could be a real success.

SECTION II (part 5)

TRAINING CENTRE FOR THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

Mentally defective persons have for a long time suffered from two distinct disadvantages, the one due to prejudice on the part of the community at large and the other to their greater susceptibility to infections. That due to prejudice has probably been brought about by a variety of circumstances such as uncouth social behaviour causing embarrassment, the fact that in the past they have been an unproductive unit in the community and were ultimately bound to become a burden and not least they were liable, if not strictly supervised, to develop into an unpleasant social problem. On the other hand, it was a widely recognised fact that individuals coming within this category seldom lived to adulthood and more often than not were carried off by one or other of the intercurrent diseases of childhood. Prejudice is something which will take quite a long time to overcome though even now a healthier attitude of mind towards mental defectives is noticeable. Whilst modern drugs and modern preventive medical techniques have lengthened their expectation of life considerably, so much so that the population of mentally defective persons in the community has become quite a significant factor.

Recent social legislation has set itself the enormous task of rehabilitating these people and short though the experimental period has been, a distinct pattern is already emerging showing that they are not the useless hulks they were formerly thought to be, but are a malleable group of persons who can readily be taught simple skills. In some instances they can be taught to be self-supporting but in the main only partially so. What impact they will ultimately have on the labour market in a sheltered form of employment is difficult to foresee but impact they certainly will have and its repercussions will surely tell in this market ultimately. We are at the moment blazing the trail for these people but even with our limited vision the outlook is exciting. In their training, and this applies particularly to those over 16 years of age, it has generally been conceded the best results can be obtained if they are put to doing simple type work of a repetitive nature. Recent observations have shown quite clearly that whilst this is in the main true, their limited mental concentration rapidly falls off and emotional problems come to the fore, if the work allocated to them to do becomes too limited in its scope. It is found in practice that the best working environment for such a person is one in which simple skills can be carried out and these must be as varied as possible. Although they are mentally defective, nevertheless, some have sufficient intelligence to realise that they are "different" from other people and are happyist and most co-operative when they can carry out realistic, worthwhile skills approximating to those of their normal brethren.

Locally, in our Training Centre in Airedale we have endeavoured to carry out in a simple sort of way the principles set out. The Airedale Training Centre takes pupils both under and over 16 years of age and they come mainly from the Castleford and Pontefract Divisions but in smaller numbers from the Rothwell and Wetherby Divisions. At the moment a shortage of places exists for many of them so that there is a considerable waiting list, but certainly this position will be alleviated in the near future when new Training Centres are opened in adjacent divisions. The ones who live near at hand travel to the Centre on foot, but those who live farther afield have their travelling needs catered for by means of hired 'buses and a few by private taxis.

The syllabus in the younger age groups has not altered very materially in the last few years though the accent is now on freedom of thought and movement and is, needless to say, non vocational, but that of the over 16's has undergone a considerable transformation. At our Centre the adolescent and older males undertake a variety of skills which comprise blackboard finishing, wood splitting and bundling, seed box making and in conjunction with the adolescent females, flower pot making. The older females are also engaged in the making of aprons, bean bags, paper bags, envelopes and curtains. All this work is done on a contract basis and even now we are endeavouring to work out an equitable financial share out scheme which will give them some tangible incentive for the work they have carried out so making them feel on a level with the rest of the family.

It will probably be wondered how individuals with an I.Q. of 55 downwards, can be taught to do work involving a fair modicum of skill but this is readily explained; the work involved in making say a seed box or a plant pot is broken down into so many component parts and then jigs are devised for fashioning each individual unit. Thus in the making of a plant pot a shape is made for cutting out the pot material and then a jig for assembling them in units of 10, and contradictory though it may sound, the lads with the lowest I.Q. are those who do the counting. In industry these jobs would be carried out in much the same way except that they would be done more quickly by means of complicated machinery or by workmen. Whilst a good proportion of the time spent at the Centre is involved in carrying out contract work, it must not be thought that this is done to the exclusion of all else. Regular instruction is given calculated to help them in their appreciation of money values, to tell the time, to give them a social sight vocabulary, whilst talks are given in the use to be made of the Post Office, e.g. the different values of stamps necessary for various purposes, the cost of licences and the use of the telephone etc. Contract work teaches them how to work with one another and as a team whilst the training just mentioned benefits them to take their place as social human beings.

There is at present no integrated scheme for the after-care of either the mentally ill or the mentally defective and the reason for this is not far to seek. Prior to ten years ago the community services for this section of the population were practically nil and the burden of looking after them rested solely on the parents or a mental hospital. Little or no thought was given to relieving the parents of their responsibility even during times of illness, stress or holidays. Since that time, however, an enlightened social outlook has been engendered and the state has made provision for all sorts of after care schemes including that for the mentally defective. Training centres are being built rapidly and the pressure for places has been so great that where new premises were erected even as recently as three or four years ago, fresh extensions are urgently being called for.

Concerning the pattern of work carried out by the over 16's at the Centres or what is even more important the ultimate prospects of this class to become wholly or partially self-supporting, probably in sheltered workshops, these are points which are actively exercising the brains of all those who are genuinely interested in the welfare of the mentally defective. The most we can say at the moment is that throughout the country a pattern is being worked out by trial and error and ultimately a master plan will be evolved which generally will fit the majority of the needs of this class of people.

What is being done at our local Centre is in the nature of an interesting planned experiment which has the whole-hearted support of the trainees themselves. Prior to taking up contract work, it was noticeable, especially amongst the males that they felt misfits amidst their own parents and siblings, and would take mornings off to take in a load of coal for their relatives or neighbours, or some such job, but now they have become so absorbed in the work they are doing that they would not miss an attendance for worlds. In fact, it is now becoming increasingly difficult to get them to fetch a load of coal at all. One of the female adults - and it is hoped later to get another one interested - is engaged in binding aprons for a local garment factory the manager of which has shown a real understanding of our aims and objects, thus demonstrating what can be done when prejudice is overcome, and it is hoped ultimately that this adolescent female may fit into the routine of the factory. Furthermore, the fact that all the products of the Centre may ultimately find their way into the retail market, opens up interesting vistas concerning the future employment of mentally defective persons. Gone are the days when they were looked upon as being just so much dead wood totally incapable of pulling their weight and it may well be that future work will be able to provide a practical apprentice course in a variety of skills each suited to their temperament, aptitude and ability.

SECTION II (part 6)

HEALTH EDUCATION

CLINICS

Methods are continually being devised for the expansion of this field of work so that it will reach an increasingly wide section of the public.

Clinic displays have been characterised by originality in the past year and some health visitors have shown an aptitude for devising slogans with an appropriate appeal to mothers. Interest and appreciation demonstrated by mothers attending the clinics have in turn encouraged health visitors to continue and improve their efforts and aptitudes.

Topics featuring immunisation, vaccination, dental health, smoking and health demonstration boards have been available. It is not always easy to find such boards capable of accommodating the type of display which we desire to show but this applies almost wholly in the non-purpose built type of Infant Welfare Clinic. In addition to those already mentioned, other aspects of health education have been presented and this conception of the work is becoming more and more established with the passage of time. Group discussions in Relaxation Classes are always enthusiastically welcomed by mothers and a variety of suitable subjects calls for detailed examination. Suitable posters have also been shown in a large number of offices and public buildings.

SCHOOLS

The standard and scope of instruction in Health Education as given in schools in this area appear to have varied considerably, depending upon a number of factors such as change of teachers, shortage of staff etc. Where an adequate programme list already exists such as B.C.G. Vaccination, Diphtheria Immunisation, Poliomyelitis Vaccination etc., dental health, smoking and health, to name only a few, it has been possible to offer suggestions and to give complimentary visual aids which seem to have received appreciative acceptance by the teachers concerned. The visual aids comprise posters, leaflets, films and filmstrips, and they have been combined with brief talks. In one school the loan of a "Home Safety" Flannelgraph was very enthusiastically received while the more senior girls also showed appreciation for the talks given. Co-operation in this field appears to be very good. In other schools where for various reasons it has not been possible to implant what one would regard as an adequate programme, occasional talks and demonstrations have been given by arrangement, usually, with the domestic science teachers in collaboration with the Head Teachers. In some cases visits to the Infant Welfare Centres have been arranged and these have proved very popular with the girl pupils.

At the present time, most of the Health Education work has been carried out in the Secondary Modern Schools, but some Junior Schools have also been afforded assistance. There is promise that this field can expand immensely as its usefulness becomes better appreciated and realised by more of the teaching personnel.

After the initial introduction has been made, quite a cordial liaison has been established in the schools approached. Many of the teachers appear conscious of their lack of medical background and of a detailed knowledge of the social services. While they are experienced in the art of conveying knowledge, and cultivating understanding, an outsider's viewpoint and approach can be helpful and refreshing, both from the teachers' and pupils' outlooks. Much can be gained from co-operation by teachers and Health Visiting Staff by their combined efforts in School Health Education. While the class teacher can often acquire a considerable amount of information from the Health Visitor's talk, the Health Visitor in turn can also increase her skill and confidence in teaching, from observation of the class teacher's handling of the class. Both of these aspects assist in the promotion of a Health Education programme.

SECTION II (part 7)SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICEPeriodic Inspections

Year of Birth	No. of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1958 & later	200	199	1
1957	448	445	3
1956	341	340	1
1955	90	90	-
1954	604	601	3
1953	271	270	1
1952	46	46	-
1951	508	506	2
1950	534	533	1
1949	320	320	-
1948	852	849	3
1947 & earlier	950	948	2
TOTALS	5164	5147	17

Other Inspections

Special - 1202

Re-inspections - 38

Cleanliness Inspections

Routine cleanliness inspections are carried out at every school periodically by Health Visitors. During 1962 individual examinations totalled 19120 out of which 315 (1.7%) cases of uncleanliness were found.

SECTION II (part 8)IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATIONB.C.G. Vaccination

No. of 13 year old children on school register at beginning of year plus absentees from previous years	1962	
	1523	
No. offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary	1523	
No. of acceptances	1196	
No. tested	1143	
No. found positive (i.e. had already been in contact with germ of tuberculosis)	219	
No. negative	909	
No. not ascertained	15	1143
No. vaccinated		909
Percentage of children who have been in contact with tuberculosis and discovered during the year		19%
Percentage of children who have presumably never been in contact with tuberculosis and were discovered during the year		81%

Diphtheria Immunisation

The following table shows the immunisations carried out during the year.

Primary		Refresher	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
846	43	2	51

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

The following table shows the number of adults and children who had, by the end of the year, received vaccination against poliomyelitis.

Primary			First Booster			2nd Booster	Adults
0 - 4	5 - 15	Total	0 - 4	5 - 15	Total	5 - 12	Primary
2414	11612	14026	1786	10238	12824	4413	5194

Vaccination Against Whooping CoughNumber Vaccinated

Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 yrs.	Total
256	513	43	19	12	843

Vaccination Against SmallpoxNumber Vaccinated

	Under 1 yr.	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	Total
Vaccinated	405	301	610	1352	2668
Re-vaccinated	-	-	29	162	191
					} 2859

SECTION III (Part 1)GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICESA. HOSPITALS

No changes have occurred in the hospital facilities available within the Normanton Urban District, thus the services remain as follows:-

General Hospital Accommodation All hospitals providing facilities for cases from the Normanton Urban District are managed by the Pontefract or Wakefield Hospital Management Committee under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board. These hospitals are situated in Wakefield, Pontefract and Castleford. Additional facilities are also provided in Leeds.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes The booking of beds for expectant mothers at the Castleford Maternity Home is carried out through the Divisional Health Office on an agency basis. Abnormal cases are referred by their own general practitioners either for direct booking or as emergency cases to Manygates Maternity Hospital, Wakefield.

Isolation Hospitals Any case of acute poliomyelitis is normally admitted to Seacroft Hospital at Leeds, while patients suffering from other infectious diseases are admitted to either the same hospital or more generally to the Burntwood Hospital, Brierley.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE

The West Riding County Council provides the ambulance service for the Normanton district and the local depot is situated in Snawthorne Lane, Castleford, telephone number Castleford 2281.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health is responsible for the administration of the Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield. Specimens for bacteriological, virological, entomological and chemical investigations are accepted by the Laboratory from general practitioners and Public Health Department staff.

SECTION III (part 2)MINIATURE MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY - APRIL, 1962

The Leeds Regional Hospital Board's Miniature Mass Radiography Unit carried out a survey in Normanton from 9th to 13th April and the results are given below:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number examined	339	761	1100
<u>Number of Cases of Tuberculosis found</u>			
Referred to Chest Clinic presumed active	Nil	Nil	Nil
Referred to Chest Clinic presumed inactive	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>Other abnormalities found</u>			
Referred to Chest Clinic for further observation	6	Nil	6
Referred to patient's own doctor	Nil	Nil	Nil
Abnormal but no further action required	Nil	Nil	Nil

Details of other abnormalities

Pneumoconiosis 6

The Urban District of Normanton



Annual Report

OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1962

Public Health Inspector :

F. WILSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M. Inst. P.C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
ON THE WORK OF HIS DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Normanton

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report on the Sanitary and Cleansing Services for the year 1962. The report on Sanitary Administration covers the year ending 31st December, 1962, whilst the Cleansing Section is for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1963.

With regard to Slum Clearance this was a period of consolidation and survey in connection with the Council's Second Five Year Slum Clearance Programme, and no Clearance Areas were declared during the year.

Although the number of animals slaughtered and inspected in the district maintained its previous high level, and in fact increased to some extent, again I am happy to report that thanks to co-operation from the trade and diligent and excellent work on the part of the staff 100% meat inspection has continued to be maintained.

The specialist inspection in respect of cysticercus bovis during the year did not yield any cases although constant diligence is continuing in this connection.

A general survey of the district was carried out during the year with a view to making the town smokeless but no Smoke Control Areas were declared during the year.

A high standard of refuse collection second to none in the whole of the British Isles was maintained during the year and co-operation between the workmen and the Council was on the whole maintained at its previous high level.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

A considerable proportion of the work of my department is still devoted to the elimination of nuisances, sanitary defects and housing repairs generally.

The following is a summary of the work in this connection:-

Total number of Nuisance Inspections made ..	921
Total number of Inspections made.....	3045
Total number of houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts.....	801
Total number of Informal Notices served.....	319
Total number of Statutory Notices served Public Health Act.....	212

These were split up as follows:-

Section 39 Notices.....	6
Section 45 Notices.....	29
Section 75 Notices.....	14
Section 93 Notices.....	117

Total	<u>166</u>
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Section 93 Final Notices.....	46
Nuisances outstanding end of 1961.....	72
Nuisances found 1962.....	531
Total needing abatement.....	603
Abated during 1962.....	525
Outstanding end of 1962.....	78
Notices served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.....	Nil
Notices under Section 9 complied with by the Local Authority in default of owners.....	Nil

During the year no Clearance Areas were declared by the Council. A detailed survey of the whole district was however made with a view to formulating a Second Five Year Slum Clearance Programme.

It is very gratifying as more and more houses are demolished to report a reduction of the number of back-to-back houses and single back type of houses which are a carry over from the worse period of the Industrial Revolution when we led the world but condemned our citizens to squalid hovels.

HOUSING STATISTICS

No. of Dwelling Houses in District..... 6068

No. of Houses included in above (a) Back-to-back.... 137
(b) Single back..... 13

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

No. of houses included in Representations made
during the year (a) in Clearance Areas..... Nil
(b) Individual Unfit Houses..... 3

	Number of Houses	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
A.1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	103	111	31
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sections 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.	-	-	-
A.2. NUMBER OF DWELLINGS INCLUDED ABOVE WHICH WERE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AS CLOSED	-	-	-
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1), and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	202	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	151	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	-	-
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

	Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)
Position at end of year	(1)	(2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	-	-

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses	Number of occupants of houses in column (1)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	(1)	(2)
	-	-

4. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings	(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	32
	(b) Overcrowding	18

5. RENT ACT, 1957

- (a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted..... Nil
- (b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners
to the local authority..... Nil
- (c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled..... Nil

6. OVERCROWDING

Survey carried out in 1935. Now out of date.

It seems ridiculous in these days when Town Planners are demanding more space for almost all development, that there is kept in being out dated legislation introduced by the Housing Act, 1935, some 27 years ago regarding overcrowding, a standard which asked only for the minimum amount of space for each person in that basic family unit the home.

7. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By the Local Authority..... 14 By Private Enterprise..... 17

8. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during year
	Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
(a) CONVERSIONS (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	2	2	2
(b) IMPROVEMENTS			
Discretionary	23	22	25
Standard	33	32	22

No. of Council Houses:-

(a)	traditional type houses.....	1476
(b)	prefabricated type houses....	200
(c)	old persons flatlets.....	26
	caretakers flat.....	1

REPAIRS

The following is the list of work carried out during the year as a result of notices served:-

Roofs repaired.....	48
Chimney stacks repaired or re-built.....	2
Verge fillets repaired or renewed.....	3
Chimney pots replaced.....	3
Flashings to chimneys repaired or renewed.....	2
Chimney flues repaired or re-constructed.....	14
Eavesgutters cleared, repaired or renewed.....	21
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed.....	6
Gratings provided to gullies.....	1
Dampness to walls remedied.....	15
House walls repaired or re-built.....	22
Skylights repaired or renewed.....	1
Ventilation bricks provided to walls.....	2
Doors and frames repaired or renewed.....	28
Weatherbars provided or repaired.....	3
Door steps renewed.....	1
Windows repaired, re-hung or replaced.....	15
Sashcords replaced.....	14
Window heads repaired or renewed.....	2
Kitchen ranges repaired or renewed.....	19
Ovens repaired or renewed.....	3
Sitting room firegrates repaired or renewed.....	2
Bedroom firegrates repaired or renewed.....	3
Firebacks repaired or renewed.....	6
Setpots repaired or renewed.....	4
Ventilated food stores provided.....	1
Plasterwork of walls and ceilings repaired or renewed.....	28
Floors repaired or renewed.....	8
Wash-hand basins renewed.....	1
Sinks renewed or re-fixed.....	15
Broken and defective sink waste pipes renewed.....	3
Staircases re-constructed or repaired.....	2
Dustbins renewed.....	49
Coal store roofs repaired.....	1
Coal store doors repaired.....	3
Coal store walls repaired.....	3

Cellar grates renewed.....	1
A sufficient supply of water provided to dwelling house.....	6
New taps provided.....	2
W.C. roofs repaired.....	2
W.C. doors repaired or renewed.....	5
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed.....	14
W.C. pedestal basins renewed.....	3
W.C. seats repaired or renewed.....	4
W.C. walls repaired or re-built.....	1
Defective connections between W.C. basin and flush pipe repaired.....	4
No. of premises provided with adequate sanitary accommodation for public use.....	2
Burst W.C. pipes repaired or renewed.....	38
Stopped W.C. drains cleared and repaired.....	2
Defective W.C. drains repaired or re-laid.....	2
Defective surface water drains cleared or repaired.....	2
Leaking yard drains repaired or renewed.....	3
Drainage systems overhauled and re-laid.....	21
Drains cleared.....	327
Vent shafts repaired or renewed.....	Nil
Yard surfaces repaired or renewed.....	3
W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed.....	1
Cases of collar flooding remedied.....	1
Hopper heads cleared, repaired or renewed.....	2
Manhole covers repaired or renewed.....	4
Accumulations of offensive refuse removed.....	4
Dirty and insanitary yards, areas etc. of buildings cleansed.....	2
Dirty or insanitary premises cleansed.....	3
Burst water supply pipes repaired or renewed.....	4
Defective hot water system repaired.....	1
Nuisance from keeping animals abated.....	4
Handrails provided.....	3
Yard walls repaired or re-built.....	2
Yard gates repaired or renewed.....	1
Smoke nuisance.....	6

WATER

The whole of the water supply is obtained in bulk from Wakefield and District Water Board. It is filtered and chlorinated by the supplying authority, although owing to the uncoated condition of the mains much of the chlorine is dissipated by the time it arrives in Normanton.

All dwellings in the district are supplied from the water mains (ie. 100%).

No dwellings have a private piped supply.

During the year under review regular routine samples for bacteriological and chemical examination were taken.

	No. of samples submitted	No. Satisfactory
Bacteriological Samples	30	30
Chemical Samples	3	3
Totals	33	33

With the formation of the Wakefield and District Water Board on the 1st October, 1961, local control passed from the hands of the Council and yet another function was taken over by a larger authority. It is however pleasing to realise that the excellent work done by the Council over the years is still with us in the form of the new water mains constructed by the Council, which will no doubt continue to render excellent service to the public of Normanton for many years to come.

WATER SUPPLY - PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The water used for filling is from the mains of the Wakefield and District Water Board.

Routine samples of water in the Bathing Pool of the Public Swimming Baths, High Street, were submitted during the six months the bath was open (April 9th to September 30th 1962). The details of these are as follows:-

Month	Bacteriological Samples			Chemical Samples	
	No. Obtained	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	No. Obtained	No. Satisfactory
April	2	2	-	-	-
May	2	2	-	1	1
June	6	6	-	-	-
July	4	4	-	-	-
August	6	6	-	-	-
September	-	-	-	2	2
Totals	20	20	-	3	3

A Wallace and Teirman Breakpoint Chlorination Plant is installed and the bath was well maintained at all times.

The new filters fitted by the Council at the baths in 1961 continued to render excellent service, and the high standards which have been such a characteristic of the baths in Normanton over a considerable number of years were maintained.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

There were 6068 habitable houses at the end of the year having the following sanitary accommodation:-

Water Closets.....	6066
Waste Water Closets.....	8
Chemical Closets.....	13
Privy Middens.....	5
Total No. of closets in district	<u>6092</u>
Percentage of closets on the water carriage system.....	99.6%

All the district is sewered. 18 isolated houses are beyond the reach of the sewers but no practical steps can be taken in this direction.

Owing to the effects of Mining Subsidence over the years, the Council has engaged the services of a Consulting Engineer to review the system of sewerage and sewage disposal in the Common, Normanton and Woodhouse Wards, which report has been in the Members possession for some time.

It is understood that the Council has in mind to implement the report in sections.

The Council empty all chemical closets without charge and supply chemicals for the closets. This system does function satisfactory and whilst nothing can of course be as good as a water carriage system, this is the next best thing.

Cesspools are emptied by the Karrier Yorkshire combined gully and cesspool emptying machine.

The number of cesspools is increasing owing to the building in the Foxholes Lane area which is unsewered, and towards the end of the year smell nuisance did occur from the emptying of these cesspools. Negotiations were carried out for the installation of a deodorising unit to the cesspool emptier. Generally the Karrier Yorkshire machine has proved to be excellent.

DRAINAGE

I am responsible for testing all drains in the district to both new and old properties.

310 inspections were made during the year in connection with drainage. The smoke, colour and water tests were used in different cases.

327 drains were cleared by the Council's drain man during the year.

This is a most essential and necessary service in a coal mining district such as Normanton, where the question of mining subsidence is always somewhat of a problem.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are carried out in the district:-

Tripe Boiler..... 1

13 inspections were made to these premises during the year. These are on the small side and consist of only one room. However, allowing for this latter factor, the business is fairly well conducted.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During the year there were five caravans in the district and ten inspections were made in connection with these. In addition Showmen's caravans winter in the district.

The Council's site for showmen proved adequate and is well screened from the roadway. The Council of course continue to provide the necessary services for this site.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 and 1948

INSPECTIONS

1. The following inspections were made to Factories by the Public Health Inspector:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	12	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	53	16	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals	73	28	-	-

DEFECTS

2. The following improvements were carried out to Factory Premises during the year:-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of clean- liness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-

OUTWORKERS

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel Making etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-

The two outworkers were from clothing factories employed in connection with the making of wearing apparel. Conditions were satisfactory.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

The work is carried out by the Part-Time Rodent Operator and the table on the next page gives details of types of infestations dealt with. The figures shown are for the Calendar Year 1962.

Three of the staff were trained in the Ministry Rodent Control Methods. The keeping of animals on allotments are the main source of infestation, although no doubt subsidence is a contributory factor.

Systematic sewer treatments were carried out and in addition the table given below sets out the general work carried out by the department in this connection.

	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	All others including business premises	Total	Agricultural
Total No. of Properties in the District	10	6068	316	6394	19
No. of properties inspected					
(a) Notification	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Survey	3	33	52	88	2
(c) Otherwise	3	72	58	135	4
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested with rats	Major - Minor 1	- 44	1 2	1 47	- -
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested with mice	Major - Minor -	- 44	1 3	1 47	- -
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	3	88	7	98	-
Notices served under Section 4					
<u>Treatment</u>	-	1	-	1	-
<u>Structural</u>	-	1	-	1	-
Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases where default action was taken by the Local Authority Section 4	-	-	-	-	-
No. of block control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

SMOKE ABATEMENT

10 time smoke observations were taken during the year.

No industrial smoke nuisances occurred during the year.

The Council adopted a scheme to make the whole of the district smokeless in 15 years, but no action had been taken on this by the end of the year.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

MILK SUPPLY

The majority of the milk sold in Normanton is bottled pasteurised milk and bottled T.T. pasteurised milk from a large combine, and from two Co-operative Societies in neighbouring districts. There are also four licensed dealers in the supply of Tuberculin Tested (Raw) Milk.

No. of dealers	83
No. of dealers licenced to sell T.T. (raw) Milk	4
No. of dealers licenced to sell T.T. (Past.) Milk	13
No. of dealers licenced to sell Pasteurised Milk	11
No. of dealers licenced to sell Sterilised Milk	72

The responsibility for the issue of milk licences previously issued by the Normanton Urban District Council now rests with the West Riding County Council.

Samples of milk were taken by the Public Health Inspector as follows:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised Milk		
Phosphatase Test	11	-
T. T. Pasteurised Milk	13	-
Sterilised	12	-
Tuberculin Tested	-	-
Biological Tests for Tuberculosis	-	-
Ordinary Milk	--	-

38 visits were made to licenced premises during the year.

Samples taken by Officers of the West Riding County Council
within the Area

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Milk	40	-
Drugs	4	2
Other Food	12	-

The two samples of unsatisfactory drugs were Halibut Liver Oil Capsules (no statement of vitamin A content). Both were cautioned.

We have no pasteurising plants in the district and our raw milk from farms goes to one of the neighbouring boroughs.

From an administrative point of view this renders any action to keep a check on the milk prior to pasteurisation impossible at local level.

No complaints were received during the year regarding the quality of milk delivered to the consumers and as can be seen from the above all samples taken by myself and my staff were satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

78 premises are registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 76 of these being retailers and 2 being producer-retailers. A total of 41 inspections were made to registered premises during the year. Of these 29 visits were made to registered premises and 12 to producer-retailers premises.

No. of samples taken	31
No. Satisfactory	31

MEAT INSPECTION

Two private slaughterhouses for which licences were granted served the district adequately during the year. In fact one of these slaughterhouses occupied by a firm of wholesalers served many neighbouring districts also for miles around.

Both these slaughterhouses will close on the "appointed day" which has now been extended to January 1965. A neighbouring authority Castleford is to build a large municipal abattoir.

THE TWO PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Month	Cows	Bovines other than Cows	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
January	65	240	801	329	-	1435
February	59	270	635	370	11	1345
March	25	330	731	439	9	1534
April	10	287	554	365	3	1219
May	10	290	483	292	1	1076
June	24	287	898	322	-	1531
July	33	248	1089	279	-	1649
August	9	233	1109	263	-	1614
September	24	313	1393	382	-	2112
October	13	251	1241	365	-	1870
November	4	259	1207	342	1	1813
December	8	278	1112	409	-	1807
Totals for the Year	284	3286	10453	4157	25	19005

DETAILS OF DISEASED ORGANS AND CARCASSES CONDEMNED

Beef

Bovine carcasses and all viscera.....	-
Heads and Tongues.....	10
Lungs.....	6
Hearts.....	1
Skirts.....	1
Livers.....	572
Part Livers.....	315
Stomachs.....	1
Intestines.....	-
Kidneys.....	-
Udders.....	15
Spleens.....	2
Forequarters.....	2
Hindquarters.....	-
Frozen Beef.....	-
<u>Cysticercus Bovis</u> (Animals affected).....	-

It is very pleasing to report no cases of cysticercus bovis during the year. It is to be hoped that this state of affairs will continue.

Great diligence is of course continuing in this connection, and the facilities for refrigeration are always available.

Pigs

Pig carcasses and organs.....	4
Heads.....	26
Lungs.....	110
Livers.....	111
Hearts.....	110
Stomachs and intestines.....	10
Kidneys.....	2
Pork trimmings.....	1

Sheep

Sheep carcasses and organs.....	2
Lungs.....	89
Hearts.....	90
Livers.....	90
Mutton trimmings.....	4

Total weight of Beef Condemned.....	104 lbs.
Total weight of Beef Offal Condemned.....	8897 lbs.
Total weight of Pig Carcase Meat Condemned.....	469 lbs.
Total weight of Pork Offal Condemned.....	1079 lbs.
Total weight of Mutton Condemned.....	196 lbs.
Total weight of Sheep Offal Condemned.....	441 lbs.
Total weight of Frozen Beef Condemned.....	-

Total condemned	<u>11186 lbs.</u>
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AMOUNT OF MEAT CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Meat.....	90 lbs.
Offal.....	347 lbs.
	<u>437 lbs.</u>

During the year a total of 1561 visits were made to the two private slaughterhouses.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT

All meat voluntarily surrendered to the Council who collected it from the slaughterhouses and disposed of it in their lorries to a fellmongering firm in the West Riding and thus the public health was adequately safeguarded.

During the year the Council sold this diseased meat and after reducing 20% for collection and disposal returned the remainder to individual butchers in the proportion of voluntary surrenderings made by them.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	3286	284	25	10453	4157	-
Number inspected	3286	284	25	10453	4157	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	3	9	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	799	91	-	94	93	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	24.31	32.39	-	0.93	2.45	-
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	20	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.061	-	-	-	0.48	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was Condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD PREMISES

A total of 1561 visits were paid to the two private slaughterhouses during the year. In addition 64 visits were made to butchers shops.

121 visits were made to other food shops together with 69 visits to food preparing premises.

FOOD OTHER THAN MEAT CONDEMNED

	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
<u>Tinned Meats</u>				
2 tins of Cooked Ham			18	0
1 tin of Chopped Ham			7	12
11 tins of Corned Beef		1	27	3
6 tins of Chopped Pork			10	0
7 tins of Stewed Steak			11	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 tins of Luncheon Meat			4	12
3 tins of Tongue			18	0
<u>Tinned Fish</u>				
1 tin of Salmon				4
<u>Tinned Vegetables</u>				
29 tins of Tomatoes			26	13
10 tins of Peas			8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin of Mixed Vegetables			1	3
8 tins of Carrots		1	24	0
<u>Tinned Fruit</u>				
9 tins of Peaches			13	11
2 tins of Pineapple			2	0
10 tins of Pears			14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin of Strawberries				5
5 tins of Raspberries			4	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin of Cherries				11
2 tins of Oranges			1	6
1 tin of Pineapple				12
10 tins of Grapefruit			10	13
<u>Tinned Soup</u>				
4 tins of Miscellaneous Soup			3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carried forward	2	1	14	9 $\frac{3}{4}$

	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Brought forward	2	1	14	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
2 tins of Rice Pudding			1	14
1 jar of Red Cabbage				8
8 tins of Coffee			1	0
1 tin of Cadburys Drinking Chocolate				8
1 jar of Strawberry Jam			1	0
1 Coronation Layer Cake			1	0
1 Jam and Cream Cake			5	0
1 Cream Cake			6	0
1 Packet of Weetabix				12
2 Packets of Corn Flakes			1	0
1 Packet of Kelloggs Frosties				9
Beef Sausage			10	0
Pork Sausage			20	0
Tomatoes		1	0	0
<u>Milk Products</u>				
Butter			2	0
<u>Tinned Milk</u>				
13 tins of Evaporated Milk			4	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 tin of Cream				6
	3	0	15	0

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

The list of foodshops in the district is as follows:-

Fish and chip shops.....	23
Butchers.....	36
Greengrocers (Retail).....	17
Greengrocers (Wholesale and Stores).....	5
Grocers.....	64
Mixed Businesses.....	39
Sweet and Tobacco.....	12
Confectioners.....	8
Bakehouses.....	8
Slaughterhouses.....	2
Snack bars and cafes.....	8

159 visits were made under the Act and the Clean Food Byelaws, as a result of which the following action was taken:--

No. of written informal notices served under the Act and Byelaws made thereunder..... 4

No. of cases in which verbal notice only was given..... 6

The following is a summary of the work carried out as a result of the above action.

Shop fronts repaired or renewed.....	1
Defective ceilings repaired or renewed.....	1
Defective floors repaired or renewed.....	1
Paved yards provided or re-laid.....	1
Sinks provided.....	2
Ventilation provided to shops, food-rooms etc.....	1
Hot water supply provided.....	1
Wash-hand basins provided.....	2
Soap and towels provided to shops, food-rooms etc.....	2
Walls of shops and food-rooms redecorated.....	3
Ceilings of shops and food-rooms redecorated.....	1
Glass show cases provided to shops.....	1
Other action taken to prevent contamination of food.....	1
Notices provided in Sanitary Conveniences regarding washing of hands.....	4
First-Aid materials provided.....	1
Provision of facilities for hanging clothes.....	1
Refrigerators provided.....	2

A close check was kept during the year on food delivery vans and the following is a summary of the work carried out as a result of the above action.

Proper washing facilities provided on delivery vans.....	2
Drivers cab screened from van to prevent contamination.....	2

No legal action was taken during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

12 visits were made during the year to cases of infectious diseases and 5 disinfections were carried out after infectious diseases.

22 library and other books were disinfected during the year in the cabinet modified for this purpose.

Bedding was disinfected at the Sanitary and Cleansing Department, Castleford, the Council's van being used for transporting this.

PESTOLOGY

The following 61 disinfestations were carried out to the houses shown, for the following reasons:-

Bugs.....	13
Woodbeetles.....	4
Blackclocks.....	39
Silverfish.....	4
Ants.....	1
	<hr/>
	61
	<hr/>

The Council now do not carry out Hydrogen Cyanide fumigation of furniture from Slum Clearance Houses, but to rely on D.D.T. instead where this was necessary.

PETROLEUM ACTS

14 premises are licenced to store petroleum and all these have underground tanks.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL GENERAL POWERS ACT, 1951

26 hairdressers and barbers were registered under the above Act at the end of the year, as also were 24 food hawkers and 5 food hawkers premises.

The total number of visits made for the purpose of the Act was 54.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961

13 notices were served under Section 26 of the above Act in respect of houses which were in such a state as to be prejudicial to health.

No notices were served under Section 17 of the above Act.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT

AND REGULATIONS 1951.

No. of premises registered under the Act.....	1
No. of premises licenced for manufacture or storage for distribution of such materials.....	Nil
No. of visits made under the Act during the year.....	4
No. of samples taken.....	Nil

No cautions were issued and no prosecutions were made.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two pet shops are licenced under the above Act, one in respect of birds and goldfish and the other in respect of birds, goldfish and tortoises. Eight visits were made during the year when it was found that the requirements of the Act were being complied with.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The Council is responsible for all refuse collection and disposal and for the collection and subsequent disposal of salvage.

(1) Refuse Storage

The following are the types of receptacles in use at the end of the year:-

Dustbins.....	6904
Privy Middens.....	5
Pail Closets.....	13

Galvanised dustbins recommended and sold by the department are the 2½ cubic feet B.S.S. bins galvanised after manufacture.

The privy middens and pail closets mentioned above are unfortunately beyond the reach of the sewer.

(2) Refuse Collection Service

The following table gives the number and types of receptacles cleansed:-

Dustbins.....	359102
Privy Middens.....	336
Pail Closets.....	984

Collections take place at five day intervals in summer and weekly in winter, a very high standard of service being maintained.

(3) Transport

Two S/D 16 cubic yard Fore and Aft Tippers, a Karrier Bantam 10 cubic yard Dual Tip Refuse Collector and a Karrier Bantam 7 cubic yard side loader were in use.

(4) Staff

Drivers.....	4
Ashmen.....	14
Tipmen.....	2
Salvage man.....	1

Our salvage bonus helped to supplement the wages of the workmen besides providing a worth while service and ensuring a good collection of salvage.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The method of refuse disposal is by controlled tipping and the number of loads tipped was 2801 split up as follows:-

Fox Tip.....	1121
Snydale Tip...	1680
	<hr/>
	2801
	<hr/>

This is comparable with previous years.

Fox Tip is very useful as a summer tip since it is well away from houses but the approach road is not very good for winter use, and at this period of the year the quarries at Snydale are better in view of their more or less central situation and on this basis all tips continued to render yeoman service.

Normanton is a mining district and the tonnage of refuse obtained is in consequence very high. It is interesting in this connection to note that due to the increasing number of all night burning grates, very often the residue was placed in the dustbin in a very hot condition and on many occasions it was necessary to slake the refuse in the dustbin with water before it could be loaded into the lorry so as to prevent ignition of the combustibles, such as paper, in the refuse. This can be a serious matter as it is a potential source of tip fires. There was three tip fires during the year.

More and more now household goods of all kinds are being pre-packed often in materials which have no salvage value such as polythene. These packages and containers accumulate at the tips in large quantities and add to the problem of refuse disposal particularly during the summer months when the ash content is low and proportion of paper is high.

SALVAGE

The materials salvaged are waste paper, rags, rugs and carpets.

The following are the figures for the financial year showing the amounts of salvageable materials collected and the cash obtained:-

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
<u>Waste Paper</u>							
April - June	41	8	1	-	337	5	8
July - September	38	10	-	-	298	7	6
October - December	40	12	2	-	314	16	10
January - March	34	16	-	-	269	14	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	155	6	3	-	1220	4	0

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
<u>Rags</u>							
April - June	1	1	2	2	11	11	3
July - September		7	1	-	3	12	6
October - December		18	1	21	11	1	3
January - March		10	-	14	8	2	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2	17	1	9	34	7	0

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
<u>Rugs and Carpets</u>							
April - June		6	1	2		12	7
July - September		5	3	-		11	6
October - December		17	2	7	1	15	1
January - March		2	-	-		4	0
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	1	11	2	9	2	3	2

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
<u>Condemned Offal</u>							
April - June	1	14	2	11	8	13	0
July - September	1	13	1	-	8	6	3
October - December	2	1	-	-	10	5	0
January - March	1	8	2	-	7	2	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	17	1	11	34	6	9

Condemned Meat

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June		10	-	17	7	12	3
July - September		3	-	-	2	5	0
October - December		4	1	25	3	7	1
January - March		1	1	6		19	6
		18	3	20	14	3	10

TOTAL SALVAGE REVENUE

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	155	6	3	-	1220	4	0
Rags	2	17	1	9	34	7	0
Rugs and Carpets	1	11	2	9	2	3	2
Condemned Meat		18	3	20	14	3	10
Condemned Offal	6	17	1	11	34	6	9
	167	11	3	21	1305	4	9

I feel that we can be justly proud of the efforts of our workmen as the above figures show.

In any business, and the manufacture of board from waste paper is no exception, there are bound to be periodical fluctuations in demand but in spite of this our collection and sales have been well maintained.

URBAN DISTRICT OF NORMANTON

DETAILS OF REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE COSTS

1st APRIL, 1962 - 31st MARCH, 1963.

	£	s.	d.
Haulage Costs for Vehicles, including Drivers' Wages	4,971	0	0
Operational Wages, Superannuation and National Insurance - Loaders, Tip Men, Baling Shed and Salvage	11,300	0	0
Standard proportion of General Administrative Charges	1,100	0	0
Loan Charges	214	0	0
Tools, baling wire and general repairs	179	0	0
Electricity	45	0	0
Protective Clothing	121	0	0
Fighting possible Tip Fires	278	0	0
Rents Payable	50	0	0
	<hr/>		
	18,258	0	0
<u>Less</u> Salvage Receipts, gross	1,305	4	9
	<hr/>		
	16,952	15	3
<u>Add</u> Overspendings 1961/62	164	0	0
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	17,116	15	3
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CONCLUSION

This report would be incomplete were I not to express appreciation of the work of the staff in my department, in particular Mr. A. J. Lindsay the Additional Public Health Inspector, Mr. G. Barker the Pupil Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. B. Cahill the Junior Assistant, and last but by no means least Mrs. J. Moss the department's Clerk and Typist. The staff members have worked well during the year and deserve all the praise that can be given them. Mr. G. Barker qualified during the year and left to take up another appointment.

May I also take this opportunity of thanking the workmen in my department, the Members of the Council collectively and individually and heads and individual members of other departments of the Council for their help and assistance during the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

F. Wilson

Senior Public Health Inspector

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959

Details regarding the above Act are included on pages 2/12, 2/13, and 2/14.

